Document: Proposed Rule

Source: September 1, 2001, Indiana Register, Volume 24, Number 12

Disclaimer: These documents were created from the files used to produce the official (printed) Indiana Register, however, these documents are unofficial.

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Proposed Rule

LSA Document #01-37

DIGEST

Amends 345 IAC 1-6 to add and remove diseases in animals that must be reported to the Indiana state board of animal health. Makes other changes in the law of reporting diseases in animals. Repeals 345 IAC 1-6-1. Effective 30 days after filing with the secretary of state.

345 IAC 1-6-1 345 IAC 1-6-2 345 IAC 1-6-3

SECTION 1. 345 IAC 1-6-1.5 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 1-6-1.5 Definitions and general provisions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3; IC 15-2.1-4; IC 15-2.1-18-10

Sec. 1.5. The following definitions and the definitions in IC 15-2.1-2 apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health created under IC 15-2.1-3.
- (2) "Reportable disease" means a transmissible disease that the board determines to have socio-economic or public health importance to the state and which is significant in the trade of animals and animal products. Reportable diseases are designated as reportable to the state veterinarian under this rule.
- (3) "State veterinarian" means the Indiana state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-2.1-4 or an authorized agent. (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-1.5)

SECTION 2. 345 IAC 1-6-2, AS READOPTED AT 24 IR 2895, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 1-6-2 Individual and veterinarian responsibility

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-18-10

- Sec. 2. Any A diagnostic laboratory, veterinarian, owner, or custodian of an animal must report a clinical diagnosis of a any of the following reportable disease diseases in the an animal to the office of the state veterinarian within two (2) business days of the diagnosis:
 - (1) Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis).
 - (2) Aujezsky's disease (Pseudorabies).
 - (3) Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum) in turkeys.
 - (4) Bovine tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis).
 - (5) Brucellosis (Brucella abortus, brucella suis, caprine and ovine brucellosis).
 - (6) Equine infectious anemia (EIA).
 - (7) Foreign animal diseases.
 - (8) Fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum).
 - (9) Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease, Mycobacterium paratuberculosis).
 - (10) Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum).
 - (11) Rabies.
 - (12) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, including the following:

- (A) Chronic wasting disease.
- (B) Scrapie.
- (C) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
- (13) Vesicular diseases, including the following:
 - (A) Foot-and-mouth disease.
 - (B) Vesicular stomatitis.
 - (C) Swine vesicular disease.
 - (D) Vesicular exanthema.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-2; filed Jul 23, 1992, 2:00 p.m.: 15 IR 2568; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740; filed Jun 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4205; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

SECTION 3. 345 IAC 1-6-3, AS READOPTED AT 24 IR 2895, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 1-6-3 Laboratory responsibility

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-18-10

- Sec. 3. Any For the purpose of participating in the United States Department of Agriculture, National Animal Health Reporting System, a diagnostic laboratory must report a diagnosis of a any of the following reportable disease diseases in an animal located in Indiana to the office of the state veterinarian within two (2) business days of the diagnosis:
 - (1) Multiple species diseases as follows:
 - (A) Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis).
 - (B) Aujezsky's disease (Pseudorabies).
 - (C) Bluetongue.
 - (D) Bovine tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis).
 - (E) Brucellosis (Brucella abortus, brucella suis, caprine and ovine brucellosis).
 - (F) Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides).
 - (G) Foot-and-mouth disease (all FMD virus types).
 - (H) Echinococcosis/hydatidosis.
 - (I) Heartwater (Cowdria ruminantium).
 - (J) Leptospirosis.
 - (K) Lumpy skin disease.
 - (L) New World screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax).
 - (M) Old World screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana).
 - (N) Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease, Mycobacterium paratuberculosis).
 - (O) Peste des petits ruminants.
 - (P) Q Fever (Coxiella burnetti).
 - (Q) Rabies.
 - (R) Rift valley fever.
 - (S) Rinderpest.
 - (T) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, including the following:
 - (i) Chronic wasting disease.
 - (ii) Scrapie.
 - (iii) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
 - (U) Trichinellosis (Trichinella spiralis).
 - (V) Vesicular stomatitis (VS viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed).
 - (2) Cattle diseases as follows:
 - (A) Bovine anaplasmosis (Anaplasma marginale, A. centrale).
 - (B) Bovine babesiosis (Babesia bovis, B. bigemina).
 - (C) Bovine cysticercosis (Cysticercus bovis metacestode stage of Taenia saginata).
 - (D) Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter fetus venerealis).
 - (E) Dermatophilosis (Dermatophilus congolensis).
 - (F) Enzootic bovine leukosis (BLV).
 - (G) Haemorrhagic septicaemia (Pasteurella multocida, B/Asian or E/African serotypes).
 - (H) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV).

- (I) Malignant catarrhal fever (Bovine malignant catarrh, wildebeest associated).
- (J) Theileriosis (Theileria annulata, T. parva).
- (K) Trichomonosis (Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus).
- (L) Trypanosomosis (Trypanosoma congolense, T. vivax, T. brucei brucei).
- (3) Sheep and goat diseases as follows:
 - (A) Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding B. ovis).
 - (B) Caprine arthritis/encephalitis (CAE).
 - (C) Contagious agalactia (Mycoplasma agalactiae, M. capricolum capricolum, M. putrefaciens, M. mycoides mycoids,
 - M. mycoides mycoides (LC).
 - (D) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae).
 - (E) Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine Psittacosis, Chlamydia psittaci).
 - (F) Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis.
 - (G) Maedi-visna/ovine progressive pneumonia.
 - (H) Nairobi sheep disease.
 - (I) Ovine epididymitis (Brucella ovis infection).
 - (J) Salmonellosis (Salmonella abortusovis).
 - (K) Sheep pox and goat pox.
- (4) Equine diseases as follows:
 - (A) African horse sickness.
 - (B) Contagious equine metritis (Tylorella equigenitalis).
 - (C) Dourine (Trypanosoma equiperdum).
 - (D) Epizootic lymphangitis (Histoplasma farciminosum).
 - (E) Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western).
 - (F) Equine infectious anemia (EIA).
 - (G) Equine influenza (virus type A).
 - (H) Equine piroplasmosis (Babesiosis, Babesia (Piroplasma) equi, B. caballi).
 - (I) Equine rhinopneumonitis (1 and 4).
 - (J) Equine viral arteritis (EVA).
 - (K) Glanders (Pseudomonas mallei).
 - (L) Horse mange.
 - (M) Horse pox.
 - (N) Japanese encephalitis.
 - (O) Surra (Trypanosoma evansi).
 - (P) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.
- (5) Swine diseases as follows:
 - (A) Atrophic rhinitis of swine (Bordetella bronchiseptica, Pasteurella multocida).
 - (B) African swine fever.
 - (C) Classical swine fever.
 - (D) Enterovirus encephalomyelitis.
 - (E) Porcine brucellosis (Brucella suis).
 - (F) Porcine cysticercosis (Cistercus cellulosae metacestode stage of Taenia solium).
 - (G) Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
 - (H) Swine vesicular disease.
 - (I) Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE).
- (6) Avian diseases as follows:
 - (A) Avian chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, Chlamydia psittaci).
 - (B) Avian infectious bronchitis.
 - (C) Avian infectious laryngotracheitis.
 - (D) Avian influenza.
 - (E) Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum).
 - (F) Avian tuberculosis (Mycobacterium avian).
 - (G) Duck virus hepatitis.
 - (H) Duck virus enteritis.
 - (I) Fowl cholera (Pasturella multocida).
 - (J) Fowl pox.

- (K) Fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum).
- (L) Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease).
- (M) Marek's disease.
- (N) Newcastle disease.
- (O) Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum).
- (7) Fish diseases as follows:
 - (A) Viral haemorrhagic septicaeimia.
 - (B) Spring viraemia of carp.
 - (C) Infectious haematopoietic necrosis.
 - (D) Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis.
 - (E) Oncorhynchus masou virus disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-3; filed Jul 23, 1992, 2:00 p.m.: 15 IR 2568; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740; filed Jun 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4205; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

SECTION 4. 345 IAC 1-6-1 IS REPEALED.

Notice of Public Hearing

Under IC 4-22-2-24, notice is hereby given that on October 18, 2001 at 10:00 a.m., at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health, 805 Beachway Drive, Suite 50, Indianapolis, Indiana the Indiana State Board of Animal Health will hold a public hearing on proposed amendments to rules concerning adding and removing diseases in animals that must be reported to the state and other amendments to the law of reporting diseases in animals. Copies of these rules are now on file at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health, 805 Beachway Drive, Suite 50 and Legislative Services Agency, One North Capitol, Suite 325, Indianapolis, Indiana and are open for public inspection.

Bret D. Marsh, D.V.M. Indiana State Veterinarian Indiana State Board of Animal Health